



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION
A DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN LEGAJOS IN THE
ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS

PART I¹

Introduction. In 1910, the "Native Sons of the Golden West", a California fraternal society, founded a \$1,500 traveling fellowship for research work in the field of California history; in 1911, an additional fellowship for the same amount was founded. The writer was the second "Native Sons'" Fellow to be appointed, holding a fellowship for two years, 1912 to 1914, during eighteen months of which time he worked at the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. One of the principal results of his work was the compilation of a vast quantity of materials which have since been arranged for publication under the title *Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest*, which is expected to appear in two volumes, in the latter part of 1918, as one of the University of California series, *Publications in History*. In this work a calendar is made of over 6,000 items (more than 20,000, if the separate documents of bound files of papers, or *testimonios*, are considered) of which fully 5,000 had never been utilized by historians.² As a "Native Sons'" Fellow, the writer was under the necessity of seeking California materials, and this was practically desirable from the standpoint of the fellowships, since they were not yet securely established. He was instructed to proceed, *legajo* by *legajo*,³ choosing *legajos* on the basis of their possibilities as regards material for California history, and to

¹ The conclusion of Dr. Chapman's interesting "Description" will appear in the REVIEW for August.—J. A. R.

² These documents were also of the highest all-round technical character. On this point see the writer's article, *The Archivo General de Indias in The South-western Historical Quarterly*, XXI. no. 2, pp. 145-155.

³ A *legajo*, or bundle of papers, of the archives at Seville will generally contain about 2,000 pages of manuscript.

list California material only. A number of problems arose in the interpretation of these instructions, a few of which bear upon the descriptions which form the basis of this article. It was apparent from the first that materials for California history would include many documents relating to regions in the direct line of approach to California, especially Baja California and Sonora. It soon became clear, too, that it was impossible historically to separate the provinces of the east, including what are now New Mexico, Texas, and the North Mexican states opposite their borders, from those of the Pacific coast. On the other hand, self-evident California material in the *legajos* dealing with the frontier provinces of New Spain investigated by the writer was not over five per cent of the whole, and lack of time and funds and the necessity of establishing the fellowships precluded listing all of the materials which theoretically it would have been desirable to do. During his whole stay the writer wavered between the broad ideal and the narrow way of the practically advisable, striking, he believes, a fair average between them. In the final result he made a wide sweep of some of the more easily discoverable California materials, but included about two thousand items bearing upon the history of New Mexico and Texas representing perhaps the great majority of the most important documents in the *legajos* investigated. The problem which has just been described is alluded to in the case of specific *legajos* in the article herewith presented. Nevertheless, the descriptions are based on the entire *legajo*—not merely on the entered material—and include a mention of many documents not appearing in the calendar of the writer's *Catalogue*.

While the materials referred to relate almost exclusively to the border states of the United States and Mexico, particularly the former, they have a significance in an institutional way covering all the Americas. The documents are of the same type as those employed for all of Spain's colonies, as regards both the kind of subject-matter and the method of administration. They are, therefore, of general utility to the historian of colonial institutions, as well as to the narrator of Spain's activities along what is now our southwestern border and the Pacific coast.

A. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. **Character of the legajos investigated.** The principal idea in the choice of *legajos* for cataloguing was the likelihood of their containing materials for California history. A second aim was to secure *legajos* of such an all-round character that the description of a few of them might serve to indicate the kinds of material in all. The descriptions that follow represent, therefore, not only an account of the 207 *legajos* investigated, but also a characterization of a total of 621 *legajos* in the sets described, and in a measure furnish a clue to the contents of the "*Estado*" and "*Audiencia*" groups of papers as a whole (18,969 *legajos*), since the other *legajos* will in great degree be similar in names and materials to those which are here described. This entailed an investigation of *legajos*, which, in the majority of cases, had never been opened since being filed a century before. The search was often barren or meagre, though not always so, from the standpoint of items for the *Catalogue*, but was well repaid in the store of information it supplied with regard to matters, particularly those of an institutional character, of interest or value for other purposes than those of the present investigation.

2. **Meaning of "NPC".** At the end of many of the *legajo* descriptions, the letters "NPC" are placed to indicate that the documents of that *legajo* which were catalogued had not previously been copied up to the time of the writer's investigation. This was determinable, in that a notation, written with a pencil, of the *legajo* number was placed on a document when it was removed from a *legajo* for copying. This notation served, not only as a means for replacing the document, but also as a record as to whether it had been copied. The rule was not absolute, for it is conceivable that the documents might have been removed for other purposes, though rarely, or that the archive clerks might have neglected to make the penciled notation, or that the marks might not have been seen by the writer, since there was no specific place for them. The writer believes, however, that few, if any, documents of those catalogued will have been copied in *legajos* bearing the "NPC" mark. Furthermore, in most of the *legajos* which lack the "NPC" characterization, the very great majority of the documents had never been copied for historical purposes. Since that time, however, many copies have been made from these *legajos*.⁴ Recently a

⁴ Through the effort of "Native Sons" Fellows and Dr. William E. Dunn of the University of Texas, thousands of documents have been procured for the Bancroft Library of the University of California, the Library of the University of Texas, the Newberry Library of Chicago, and the Library of Congress.

system has been instituted at the Archivo General de Indias, whereby a definite record is kept, both in the office of the head of the archives and in the *legajo* itself, of copies that are made, with a statement of the date of copying, name and nationality of the investigator, subject of the investigation, number and title of the *legajo*, number of copies made, object of the work and use to be made of the copies, and a summary of their contents.⁵

1-12.	Estado, Am. Gen, 1-12.	103-115.	Aud. Guad, 103-4-12 to 24.
13.	" , Aud. Guad, 1.	116-128.	" " , 103-5-1 to 13.
14-36.	" , Aud. Mex, 1-23.	129.	" " , 103-5-20.
37.	Aud. Mex, 60-4-37.	130.	" " , 103-5-25.
38-42.	Aud. Guad, 67-3-27 to 31.	131.	" " , 103-6-19.
43.	" " , 67-4-45.	132.	" " , 103-6-21.
44.	" " , 67-5-3.	133-141.	" " , 103-6-23 to 31.
45-46.	Aud. Mex, 88-5-13 to 14.	142-153.	" " , 103-7-1 to 12.
47-48.	" " , 88-5-16 to 17.	154-162.	" " , 104-1-6 to 14.
49-52.	" " , 88-5-22 to 25.	163.	" " , 104-2-13.
53-55.	" " , 88-6-18 to 20.	164.	" " , 104-2-25.
56-57.	" " , 89-3-22 to 23.	165-169.	" " , 104-3-1 to 5.
58-81.	" " , 89-6-1 to 24.	170-171.	" " , 104-3-9 to 10.
82.	" " , 91-5-25.	172.	" " , 104-3-18.
83.	" " , 91-6-17.	173.	" " , 104-3-21.
84.	" " , 95-6-7.	174-176.	" " , 104-3-24 to 25.
85.	" " , 95-7-16.	177.	" " , 104-4-28.
86-88.	" " , 96-1-11 to 13.	178-184.	" " , 104-5-10 to 16.
89-90.	" " , 97-4-5 to 6.	185.	" " , 104-5-19.
91.	Aud. Guad, 103-3-6.	186.	" " , 104-5-24.
92.	" " , 103-3-10.	187-189.	" " , 104-6-7 to 9.
93-94.	" " , 103-3-12 to 13.	190-202.	" " , 104-6-12 to 24.
95.	" " , 103-3-21.	203.	" " , 104-7-6.
96-98.	" " , 103-3-24 to 26.	204.	" " , 104-7-8.
99.	" " , 103-3-28.	205.	" " , 104-7-33.
100.	" " , 103-4-4.	206-207.	" " , 105-1-24 to 25.
101-102.	" " , 103-4-9 to 10.		

3. Numerical order of the legajos on which the Catalogue is based.

The numbers above represent merely the total of *legajos* up to that point in the writer's *Catalogue*. "*Am. Gen.*" is equivalent to "*America en General*", "*Aud. Guad.*" to "*Audiencia de Guadalajara*", and "*Aud. Mex.*" to "*Audiencia de México*." In ordering from or citing "*Estado*" *legajos*, full entry must be made, as in items 1 to 36 above. In the

⁵ The system is described in Roscoe R. Hill, *Descriptive catalogue of the documents relating to the history of the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville* (Washington, 1916) pp. X., XI.

case of all the other *legajos*, order or citation by number alone is sufficient. The reference to the *Audiencia* is therefore omitted in the following section, devoted to the descriptions.

B. LEGAJO DESCRIPTIONS

1. **The "Papeles de Estado" group.** This entire set is composed of 105 *legajos*, dating from 1750 to 1836. In 1871, they were turned over by the ministry of state (*Estado*) to the Archivo General de Indias.⁶ The documents are of the same sort as those in the "*Audiencia*" group of the "Simancas papers"; they are divided into the same thirteen subdivisions by colonial *Audiencias*, plus one other called "*America en General*"; they merely represent certain of the papers about colonial affairs, by no means all, for the years in question, which were taken up with the state department by that of the Indies. A useful manuscript catalogue by *expedientes* already exists at the Archivo General de Indias; a description of the principal document of an *expediente* is made, with a mention of the subordinate documents filed with it. The *expedientes*, or "*documentos*", are numbered consecutively. Thirty-six *legajos* in this set were examined. Entry of items was based on *expedientes* touching upon affairs in the Pacific with a direct or indirect bearing upon the Californias. In all, there were over 2,500 *expedientes* in the thirty-six *legajos*, of which 193, yielding 618 items, were entered. Very few of the entered documents bore marks showing that they had ever been removed for copying, although in three *legajos*, particularly rich in diaries of Spanish voyages to the northwest coast and of Spanish expeditions in Alta California, and in correspondence of the Spanish ministers to Russia about Russian activities in the far northwest (Aud. Quad. 1, and Aud. Mex. 1 and 19), the entered material had been quite generally copied.⁷

In addition to the material just mentioned, these *legajos* are especially noteworthy for their Spanish accounts of voyages along the Pacific coasts of New Spain and the Californias by English, American, Spanish-American revolutionary, and so-called pirate ships, during the last three decades of Spanish rule. There is also much valuable material about Gálvez's reforms and the complaints against him. The

⁶ Hill, *Descriptive catalogue*, p. IX.

⁷ By Professor H. Morse Stephens for the Bancroft Library.

affairs of San Blas, including frequent reference to the project of removing the Department from that port to Acapulco, the Manila galleon trade, and Spanish exploration of the Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands are prominent in the entered material.

The most important items of those omitted in cataloguing dealt with the Spanish-American War of Independence, which is very fully treated here.⁸ For the earlier years, there is much about precautions against foreign ships in the Gulf of Mexico, foreign residents in New Spain, American and English aggressions, and the efforts to check seditious doctrines. Less important, perhaps, are papers about remissions of treasure or of the *Gaceta* of Mexico to Spain, the receipt of the mails in New Spain, and the petitions of individuals.

2. Legajo 60-4-37. *Viage y derrotero de las naos que fueron al Descubrimiento del Puerto de Acapulco a cargo del general Sebastian Vizcaino. Años 1602.* This small *legajo* contained only the important item entered in the *Catalogue* as number 6. It refers to Vizcaino's expedition, not to Acapulco, but from there to Monterey and the Alta California coast. The material had previously been copied for the Bancroft Library.

3. Legajos 67-3-27 to 31. *Espediente sobre el descubrimiento, conquista y misiones de la provincia de la California. Años 1602 á 1758.* These are exceedingly important *legajos* for the field embraced by the *Catalogue*, and, with one or two minor exceptions, every document was entered. In all, there were 262 items catalogued, including many valuable and bulky *testimonios*. All of the documents bear removal marks, but it seems probable that the larger *testimonios* were not in fact copied; certainly very many of them have never been exploited. *Legajos* 67-3-27 and 67-3-28 bear upon Spain's activities with regard to the Californias, principally Baja California, and, except for the omission of the Vizcaino voyage to Alta California (for which *legajo* 60-4-37 is available), they form an adequate set of materials for an entire rewriting of Spanish efforts to procure a foothold in the Californias in the seventeenth century—for such attempts were made after Vizcaino's time, despite the oft-written statements that they were not. In *legajo* 67-3-28, there is much about the early history of Baja California, following its settlement in 1697. *Legajos* 67-3-29 and

⁸ The omission in this case is of slight consequence, since the "Estado" papers were drawn upon liberally by Señor Torres Lanzas in his *Independencia de América; fuentes para su estudio; catálogo de documentos conservados en el Archivo General de Indias de Seville*, 1. serie, 6 v. Madrid. 1912.

67-3-31, covering the years 1731 to 1758, are rich in materials for Baja California, but even more so for Sonora and Pimería Alta, as the region embracing the northern part of modern Sonora and southern Arizona was formerly called; and in *legajo* 67-3-31 there are a few Nueva Vizcaya documents. Nevertheless, there is an essential unity in the materials, for they bear very largely on questions of northward advance. *Legajo* 67-3-30, for the year 1751, relates wholly to Nueva Vizcaya, containing only ten items, due to the presence of several huge *testimonios*. The names of Vizcaíno, the Cardona's, Iturbe, Ortega, Carbonel, Porter, Pynadero, Otondo, Salvatierra, Kino, Rodero, the Marqués de Aysa, Escobar, Consag, and Sánchez are a few which suggest the nature of the documents, but there is much else at present buried in the *testimonios* about Indian wars and related matters (such as the founding of presidios and missions) in Baja California, Sonora, and Nueva Vizcaya, secularization of the Jesuit missions of Tepehuana and Topia, projects for colonization of the Californias, and the general progress of the Spanish advance.⁹

4. **Legajo 67-4-45.** *Espediente sobre las volas y planchas halladas en la primeria alta en la provincia de Sonora. Años 1737 á 1740.* This relates to the spectacular discovery, in 1736, of the balls of silver at Arizona (otherwise Arissona or Arizonac), and to the action taken at Mexico and Madrid in consequence. The documents range from 1736 to 1739, instead of the dates given above, and show that the event led, not only to a rush of settlers to Sonora, but also to suggestions for an advance of the northern frontier. The whole *legajo* was entered, yielding twenty-four items, several of them bulky *testimonios*.—NPC

5. **Legajo 67-5-3.** *Espediente sobre el estado del Gobierno de la Nueva Vizcaya; y excesos que cometen los Yndios barbaros y Apostatos en sus fronteras. Años 1755 á 1756.* The title accurately describes the contents. Some copies had been made—which may account for the disorder of the *legajo*. Because of the presence of several *testimonios*, the *legajo* contained only sixteen items, all of which were entered.

6. **Legajo 88-5-13.** *Virreynato. Instrucciones que dejaban los Virreyes á los sucesores. Años 1772 á 1801.* Along with a few remitting letters, this contained the following instructions of viceroys to their successors: the Marqués (Francisco) de Croix to Bucarely; the Caba-

⁹ A considerable part of the material in these *legajos* has been copied for the Bancroft Library.

llero (Teodoro) de Croix, as viceroy of Peru, to Gil; two of Revilla Gigedo (the younger) to Branciforte; two of Azanza to Marquina. All were entered.—NPC

7. **Legajo 88-5-14.** *Virreynato. Ynstrucciones dadas al Virrey Bucareli, Cédulas, Minutas de despachos y provisiones del Virreynato. Años 1760 á 1819.* This is an excellent *legajo* for the study of the ceremonial surrounding the viceroy's position, particularly as to honors, titles, and privileges granted him upon entering office. Nothing was entered.—NPC

8. **Legajos 88-5-17 and 18.** *Virreynato. Corresponda. confidencial con los Virreyes. Años 1766 á 1779.* These were made up of the personal correspondence of Viceroy Bucarely between 1766 and 1777, for no letters appear for 1778 and 1779. The first *legajo* was composed principally of letters between Bucarely and General Alejandro O'Reilly while there is also a file, for the year 1771, of semi-official correspondence of Bucarely with José de Gálvez, the Marqués de Croix, and Archbishop Lorenzana, prior to Bucarely's arrival in Mexico as the successor of Croix. Bucarely's letters are drafts, for the file seems to have belonged personally to him, while the other letters are originals. The correspondence with O'Reilly is especially interesting, because of its intimate nature. While the body of the letters is usually in the handwriting of a clerk, both Bucarely and O'Reilly frequently added matter in their own hands, especially long postscripts, and in several cases dispensed with the use of a clerk altogether. The letters are of great importance, as will appear from the following explanation. Bucarely wished very much to retire—would in fact have preferred to return to Spain from Havana rather than become viceroy of New Spain—and O'Reilly desired equally to succeed him as viceroy. Thus, O'Reilly was eager to learn, and Bucarely glad to relate, the principal events and problems of the vicerealty. From 1769 (while Bucarely was still in Havana) to 1775, the file shows a letter a month from each; there are also single letters of O'Reilly for 1766, 1776, and 1777, and of Bucarely for 1776 and 1777. Unlike official letters, which were limited to treatment of a single subject, this correspondence ranges at the will of the writers, but for that very reason it gives an element of proportion less easy to determine in official documents. The affairs of the northern frontier are thus revealed as a very important item in the viceroy's attention. One interesting sidelight was the prominent place accorded Hugo Oconor in this correspondence. Oconor seems to have been a protégé of O'Reilly, who never failed to inquire about his friend, and

Bucarely was equally consistent in giving the news; indeed, the student of Oconor's important work on the northern frontier must not neglect this file.

Forty-six of Bucarely's letters to O'Reilly were entered, and the other documents of the *legajo* omitted. The making of the entry was difficult, not only because of the variety of the subject-matter, but also because of the utterly wretched handwriting of Bucarely. An attempt was made to state the principal fact discussed in the letter, with added comment about matters bearing upon the affairs of Alta California.

The documents of *legajo* 88-5-18 consist of Bucarely's private correspondence with the Marqués de Losadas, during the period while Bucarely was captain-general in Cuba. None of these documents were entered.—NPC

9. **Legajos 88-5-22 and 23.** *Virreynato. Expedte. de visitas de las Cajas Reales de Acapulco hecha por D. Jose de Galvez. Años 1771 á 1772.* The two *legajos* deal with the frauds discovered (or, at least, alleged) in connection with the visitation of the *cajas reales* of Acapulco, Gálvez's dismissal of the Acapulco *oficiales reales*, and their petitions for reinstatement (which seem ultimately to have been successful). *Legajo* 88-5-22 contained twenty-six items, most of them *testimonios* of 1771, made up of documents of earlier date. The seventy-eight documents of *legajo* 88-5-23 ranged between the years 1763 and 1773. All were entered.¹⁰—NPC

10. **Legajos 88-5-24 and 25.** *Virreynato. Expedte. de la visita de D. Jose Galvez sobre todas las Rentas de Real Hacda. Años 1767 á 1776.* The forty-three items of *legajo* 88-5-24 and the eighty-four of *legajo* 88-5-25, all of them entered, include many documents of the greatest value for an understanding of the Gálvez *visita* of 1765-1771. Most of them fall within the years of the *visita*, although some go as far back as the year 1752. They deal with the whole subject of Gálvez's reforms in commerce and *real hacienda*. Documents about Vera Cruz and Mexico City are in the majority, but only because, as the principal port and leading city, those places were essential factors in any general project. *Legajo* 88-5-25 is most largely composed of the opinions of others about the reforms of the *visitador*, including the detailed objections of the *Consulado* of Mexico and of Tomás Ortiz de Landazuri, chief of the *Contaduría General*, but also including the im-

¹⁰Many were copied by the writer for Dr. H. I. Priestley, who used them in his *José de Gálvez* (Berkeley, 1916).

portant opinion of the *fiscales* of Castile, Campomanes and Moñino (better known as the Conde de Floridablanca), whose voluminous report (see item number 1722) sustained Gálvez.¹¹—NPC

11. **Legajos 88-6-18 to 20.** *Virreynato. Cartas y expedientes del Virrey.* The entire set with this title is composed of seventy-one *legajos*, dating from 1537 to 1821. The three that were investigated contain well-ordered *expedientes* dealing with administrative details, principally about *real hacienda*. They are respectively for the years 1772, 1773, and 1774; the first has fifteen *expedientes* (two to sixteen, inclusive, number one having been withdrawn in 1804), the second, fourteen (one to thirteen and one unnumbered), and the third, thirteen (one to twelve and one unnumbered). The following are some of the topics: petitions for increase of salary; papers relating to the repair of public buildings in Mexico; an *expediente* about a governor of Tlaxcala who had just quitted his post; the authorization for one Joseph Marion to carry 4,000 *pesos'* worth of goods from Acapulco to Manila; the departure of fleets from Vera Cruz bound for Spain; minor ecclesiastical and administrative appointments; the resignation of an *alcalde mayor*; an *expediente* about the commerce of Vera Cruz with other Atlantic coast ports; an *expediente* about raising a military company to guard certain eastern towns; and an *expediente* arising from the publication, without license, of a certain book. Nothing was entered.—NPC

12. **Legajos 89-3-22 and 23, and 89-6-1 to 24.** *Virreynato. Duplicados del Virrey.* The entire set of the *Duplicados* of the viceroys consists of 180 *legajos*, dating from 1664, but all except twenty-three are for the years 1751 to 1823. Only the above-cited twenty-six were investigated. *Legajo* 89-3-22, for the years 1769 and 1770, during the administration of the Marqués de Croix, aroused great expectations as to the wealth of the entire set in materials coming within the scope of the *Catalogue*. Most of the *expedientes* in this *legajo* have a numbered duplicate of Croix's, signed with his name and rubric, as the principal document, the others being enclosures and the whole file being directed to the *ministro general de Indias*, Julián de Arriaga. Many lack the serial number and the legally required index, or description, as well, for Croix seems to have been unsystematic in this respect. The bulk of the *legajo*, however, is due to a few unnumbered originals of Croix, with

¹¹ Many of these documents were copied for Dr. H. I. Priestley, for whose volume they served as among the most valuable of his materials.

their enclosures of *testimonios*. While the materials were, in the main, like those of *legajos* 89-6-1 to 24 (presently to be described) in subject-matter, there were sixteen valuable *expedientes*, with a total of seventy-nine documents, most of which treat, in detailed fashion (with diaries, letters, and *estados*), of the sea and land expeditions of 1769 to Alta California. *Legajo* 89-3-23, for the year 1772, contained thirty-two of Bucarely's duplicates, with enclosures, but only two, of slight importance, were entered.

The writer was prompted to investigate *legajos* 89-6-1 to 24 by a hope that he would find additional materials about foreign voyages to the northwest coast in the years covered by the correspondence, 1785 to 1795, and, in particular, some further light on the Nootka affair. In this respect, the *legajos* were disappointing. The numbered correspondence of the viceroys Bernardo de Gálvez, Archbishop Alonzo Núñez de Haro, Flórez, Revilla Gigedo, and Branciforte, and of the *Audiencia* of Mexico acting as viceroy, is very nearly complete; even when missing, its character can usually be determined by the lists of indices of the viceroys' letters, describing all that they wrote, except those marked *reservada*; even the *reservadas* are usually here. Nevertheless, surprisingly little within the range of this *Catalogue*, or even of any wide narrative interest, was found, whether in the letters in ordinary course or in the *reservadas*. There is almost an entire absence of materials touching upon the American southwest. The Pacific coast fares better, owing to the recurrence of letters about the pious fund of the Californias and the Department of San Blas. There are also several *expedientes* about local affairs in Alta California, including the Fages proposal for reopening the route from Sonora.

For routine matters, of a general administrative character, the *legajos* may well have considerable value. As already mentioned in the case of *legajo* 89-3-22, they are made up of the duplicates of the viceroys, with their enclosures, the whole file in each case duplicating that of the original. The action taken in Spain on the *expedientes* is lacking, but it can often be determined by the later answers of the viceroys. In some cases the originals are in these *legajos*, though without the additional documents arising from official attention in Spain,¹² and in three cases both the original and duplicate of a viceroy are present. Some other materials, possibly due to an error in filing, are occasionally found, especially in *legajo* 89-6-18, where there are a num-

¹² Cf. *infra*, note 11.

ber of *testimonios* (not catalogued) about the financial affairs of Guajuato, covering the years 1768 to 1792. Disregarding these materials and the three above-mentioned duplications, there are 1841 *expedientes*, each a viceroy's letter and its enclosures, in the twenty-four *legajos*, of which only forty-six were entered, yielding ninety-eight items. A large proportion of the *expedientes* not catalogued deal with appointments to office, chiefly military appointments, while there is also considerable material about affairs of the city of Mexico and about the church.—NPC

13. **Legajo 91-5-25.** *Virreynato. Expedientes diarios. Años 1770.* This is the first *legajo* in a series of twenty, covering the years 1770 to 1799. It is made up of such matters as petitions of individuals to come to the Americas, of high officials of Mexico asking permission to marry, and of matters pertaining to lawsuits and routine administration. Areche's request for permission to marry was the only document entered.—NPC

14. **Legajo 91-6-17.** *Virreynato. Expedientes Consultados por el Consejo. Años 1772 á 1800.* This is wholly concerned with matters of *real hacienda* for the years 1782 to 1796, most of the *expedientes* (not numbered and in some disorder) relating to the port of Vera Cruz. Nothing was entered.—NPC

15. **Legajo 95-6-7.** *Virreynato. Embarco de tropas á distintos puntos. Años 1765 á 1778.* While of great general value, this *legajo* contained nothing for the present *Catalogue*. It concerned the embarking of troops from Spain, not only to New Spain, but also to Havana, Nicaragua, Lima, and Buenos Aires. One *expediente* is for the year 1761.—NPC

16. **Legajo 95-7-16.** *Virreynato. Fortificaciones, Pertrechos de Guerra, Situados de Tropa y sus Incidencias. Años 1769 á 1770.* This is one of a set containing thirty *legajos* between the years 1721 and 1818. Except for an *expediente* of six documents about Gálvez's work and loss of health while in Sonora in 1769, nothing in this *legajo* was entered. The *legajo* is concerned with routine military matters for central and southern New Spain, more particularly for the cities of Vera Cruz and Mexico. Petitions for promotion or retirement, promotions granted, and monthly reviews of regiments and posts make up almost the entire *legajo*. Among the unentered items are the following: papers about the review of Domingo Elizondo's regiment of *dragones de España*; an *expediente* giving the names and salaries of military engineers of New Spain, including a reference to the promotion of

Miguel Costansó, for his services in the Alta California expedition of 1769; a petition of Diego Parrilla containing documents concerning his services and campaigns in Texas.—NPC

17. **Legajo 96-1-11.** *Virreynato. Papeles y Planos relativos á la guerra de la Sonora. Años 1767 á 1771.* This is a small *legajo* of less than three hundred pages, containing thirty items, all of which were entered. The greater part of the documents is divided between Armona's accounts of the campaign around the Cerro Prieto and the viceroy's letters to Spain giving the latest news about the war in Sonora.—NPC

18. **Legajos 96-1-12 and 13.** *Virreynato. Cuentas de la Expedicion á Sonora. Años 1766 á 1775.* The two *legajos* aggregate 3,450 pages of material, nearly all of which relates to the financial accounts of the Sonora expeditions of 1766 to 1771. Some accounts for the Alta California and Nueva Vizcaya expeditions and for the expenses of the Department of San Blas, in the same documents with the Sonora accounts, also appear, for activities in these regions were regarded as falling within the same general plan. The value of the whole is very great. Many of the *testimonios* of the two *legajos* duplicate each other. The majority are dated 1776 and 1777, when the accounts were completed. All of the documents were entered, yielding ninety items.—NPC

19. **Legajos 97-4-5 and 6.** *Eclesiastico. Expedte. sobre liquidacion de cuentas y venta de fincas del fondo piadoso de Misiones de California. Años 1805.* The two *legajos* may be taken as comprising one *expediente*, with a total of 136 items, all of which were catalogued. The documents are not for the date given above, but range between 1766 and 1797. The specific question giving rise to the *expediente* first appears in 1771, although there are some inventories of Jesuit goods of prior date. The issue raised was whether a sum of 136,184 *pesos*, expended on the expeditions of 1769 to Alta California, should be charged to the pious fund of the Californias or to *real hacienda*. Out of this came a discussion whether the pious fund should continue to be administered separately by the *Juzgado de Temporalidades* or whether it should become a branch of *real hacienda* and have its estates sold. The latter course was decided upon in 1781, but the law seems not to have been executed for several years. The above is the principal content of *legajo* 97-4-5. The documents of *legajo* 97-4-6 relate to the sale of the above-mentioned estates and the status of the pious fund after it became a branch of *real hacienda*, but most of the items cover

matters of routine administration of the fund. In both *legajos* there is much material of value incidental to the main theme, of which a number of *estados* showing receipts and disbursements of the pious fund for 1767 to 1792 are perhaps the most noteworthy items.—NPC

20. **Legajo 103-3-6.** *Registros de oficio. Reales ordenes dirigidas á las autoridades del distrito. Años 1745 á 1766.* This is the last of a set of six *legajos* for the years 1554 to 1766. The *legajo* investigated was composed of two bound volumes, for respectively 1745 to 1758 and 1758 to 1766. Each contains copies of royal orders to the viceroys, the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, officials of the cathedral at Guadalajara, and to others, with reference to affairs within the region embraced by the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara. The subject-matter varies, from the most general in character, to orders respecting particular individuals. Thirty such royal orders (entered separately) were catalogued. They dealt with Indian wars in Pimería Alta, the Spanish projects of conquest toward the Gila and Colorado rivers, and Spanish fears of French intrusions in Texas in the years preceding the cession of Louisiana to Spain.—NPC

21. **Legajo 103-3-10.** *Yndice de Cédulas y Reales Ordenes. Años 1760 á 1805.* The real dates of the *Índice* are 1670 (not 1760) to 1774, although there are a few separate documents running to the year 1805, one of which, an item about Texas, was the only entered document of the *legajo*. The principal part of the *legajo* is the *Indice*, which may be best described by copying its title: *Índice de las Cédulas mas particulares expedidas de oficio, y á instancia de Partes—al Distrito de la Audiencia de Guadalaxara desde el año de 1670 hasta el tiempo presente; sacado de los Libros de Registro . . . y puesto en orden alfabético, arreglado a las materias de que tratan . . . Por Martín Osorio . . . Año de 1774.* The alphabetical arrangement of subject-matter contains descriptions, similar to those in the items of the present *Catalogue*, giving the gist of each *real cédula*. There were six such items between 1688 and 1721 under the heading "Californias". There is no indication of the *legajo* in which the *cédulas* themselves are to be found.—NPC

22. **Legajos 103-3-12 and 13.** *Consultas, Decretos y ordenes originales.* These were two of a set of nine *legajos* for the years 1760 to 1821. *Legajo* 103-3-12 was for 1765 to 1771, and *legajo* 103-3-13 for 1772 to 1781. The greater part of these *legajos* consists of the recommendations of the Councils of the Indies to the king, accompanied by the opinions of the *fiscal*, without other documents, thus enabling one to get at

once to the meat of a matter. Both are originals. The *legajos* are in admirably good order, the *expedientes* being grouped by years and numbered consecutively within each year group. In addition to the principal class of *expedientes* there are some called (in *legajo* 103-3-12) *Consultas sobre materias seculares*, made up primarily of the correspondence within the Council itself, but occasionally including also the documents upon which action was based.

Legajo 103-3-12 yielded nineteen items of minor importance. Among unentered *expedientes* was one of 1768 arising from Gálvez's order to the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara prohibiting it from hearing cases of fraud in connection with the levy of the *alcabala*, and two respectively of 1769 and 1770, about a Frenchman of Guadalajara named Pedro Molina and a Portuguese of Cucula named Joseph Mederos, arising from petitions of these foreigners that they be allowed to remain in the Spanish colonies. *Legajo* 103-3-13, yielding sixteen items, proved of great value, owing to the bulk and importance of two of the entries, respectively 2,906 and 3,293 in the *Catalogue*. Other noteworthy Alta California materials deal with the pious fund and with the proposed *custodia* of San Gabriel.—NPC

23. Legajo 103-3-21. *Remisiones al Consjeo, Camara, y Ministros. Años 1737 á 1800.* The idea in the formation of this *legajo* seems to have been to bring together the drafts of letters of the *ministros generales* remitting materials to the Council of the Indies for action. As a rule, the other documents of the *expediente* do not appear, although in some cases, usually of minor interest, they are present. Were the file complete, it would be of very great importance, because of the range of the subject-matter, despite the lack of detail—nothing but the summary in the remitting letter. For many years, however, (1738-1744, 1747, 1748, 1750-1755, 1757, 1758, 1760-1762, 1765) there were no such letters; in very few years were there more than ten; and, in any event, the drafts for the more important matters do not seem to have been filed here. Nevertheless, a number of documents not found in other *legajos* were indicated here, and twenty-four items were entered. In the case of materials dealing with Bishop Reyes's difficulties in connection with the *custodias* of San Gabriel (Alta California), Sonora, and New Mexico, the accompanying documents are present. Possibly the most important of the material not catalogued was the complete file, dated 1798, of documents giving most ample statistical data for the intendency of Guadalajara. The case of the Frenchman, Pedro Molina, referred to in the description of

legajo 103-3-12, is also well documented here. Another *legajo* in this set, namely, *legajo* 103-3-22, for the years 1801 to 1821, was not examined for cataloguing.—NPC

24. **Legajos 103-3-24 and 25.** *Ynformes sobre el estado de las Provincias Ynternas por su comandante general D. Teodoro de Croix. Años 1781 á 1782.* These two *legajos* contain some of the most important materials discovered by the present writer, especially *legajo* 103-3-24, of over three thousand pages, in which appear certain memorials, heroic in size and equally valuable, by Teodoro de Croix. Three of these memorials (catalogued at numbers 4,082, 4,430, and 4,568) represent perhaps the most thorough statement with regard to the region of the Provincias Internas, especially as regards Indian warfare, that ever was made. While Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya, and Coahuila occupy the major part of the space, the entire area of his government, from the Californias to Texas, comes in for an illuminating discussion by Croix. There are but nine documents in the *legajo*. Croix's letter, number 788, and its two enclosures, dealing with the militia of Saltillo and vicinity, were not entered. None of the documents in *legajo* 103-3-25 were catalogued, although the materials are important in their relations to the Spanish line of advance to Texas. The entire *legajo* (over two thousand pages in length) is a single *expediente*, of which the principal document is Teodoro de Croix's letter, number 835, to José de Gálvez, enclosing four *carpetas*, of which the first (the bulk of the *legajo*) is divided into four *cuadernos*. The documents are wholly about military affairs in Coahuila and the adjacent parts of Texas, during the period of Ugalde's rule in Coahuila, dealing principally with Ugalde's campaigns against the Mescaleros Apaches.—NPC

25. **Legato 103-3-26.** *Padrones de matriculas de familias pobladoras. Años 1777 á 1804.* While nothing in this *legajo* was entered, the material is decidedly important in itself. Most of the *legajo* is made up of *padrones*, or census reports, of the year 1777. The *padrones* are nearly all for the province of Guadalajara (not the entire area embraced by the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia*), although they also exist for the cities of Culiacán, Durango, and some others. They cover all householders and their families and servants, giving the age and blood (Spanish, mulatto, "coyote", Indian) of each person. Among the few other documents of the *legajo* is a representation concerning the province of Guadalajara, giving most detailed data concerning geographical, political, military, financial, commercial, agricultural, mining, stock-raising, and industrial affairs of the province of Guadalajara. This document is dated September 6, 1804.—NPC

26. **Legajo 103-3-28.** *Provisiones de Empleos Politicos y Militares Años 1761 á 1794.* This is the first *legajo* in a set of two, the second being for the years 1795 to 1804. The title and dates of the *legajo* aroused hopes that were doomed to disappointment. The military appointments were comparatively few; those of officials of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, *alcaldes*, and treasury and custom officials filled most of the *legajo*. By no means all of the appointments are included; there are none for 1762 and 1763, [due to the war?] although other years are at least represented. Ten items were entered.—NPC

27. **Legajo 103-4-4.** *Confirmacion de oficios vendibles y renunciabiles. Años 1766 á 1773.* This is one of a set of six, for the years 1760 to 1799, dealing with royal confirmations in the case of offices that were salable and renunciable. The offices concerned were those of notary and *regidor* in towns within the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara, but not, as a rule, in that city itself. Nothing was entered.—NPC

28. **Legajos 103-4-9 and 10.** *Correspondencia con el Comandante general de las Provincias Internas.* *Legajo 103-4-9* is for the years 1760 to 1782, and *Legajo 103-4-10*, for 1782 to 1802, but the inclusive dates are not strictly observed. A third *legajo*, covering to the year 1821, was not examined. The two *legajos* yielded 187 items for the *Catalogue*, including materials concerning the founding of settlements in Alta California during the Neve régime, and such important items as those numbered 3,965, 4,912, and 5,194 in the *Catalogue*. In general, however, the documents are not of a noteworthy character. Not a few presidial appointments are included. The uncatalogued *expedientes* are principally concerned with events in Nueva Vizcaya, together with a lesser number for the other eastern provinces just south of the present American border. In this group are documents dealing with the Indian wars of the Bolsón de Mapimí and elsewhere, some census reports (*e.g.*, one for Coahuila in 1778, showing the population according to differences in blood, enumerating the arms and livestock the people had, and giving data about the fertility of Coahuilan soil), an *expediente* based on a letter of Croix's stating why he was remaining in Nueva Vizcaya (instead of going to Sonora, as ordered), material about the status and rank of the *compañías volantes*, a review of Río Grande presidio, and other *expedientes* of a like character. Attention may be called to the large number of indices of letters written by the *comandantes generales*, especially in *legajo 103-4-10*; in this respect, the file approaches completeness. A document in *legajo 103-4-10*

about the gold and silver output of Chile seems to have been placed there by mistake.—NPC

29. **Legajos 103-4-12 to 14.** *Corresponda. con el Comandante general de las Provincias Ynternas D. Teodoro de Croix.* *Legajo* 103-4-12 is for 1779, and each of the other two *legajos*, for 1782. In the case of the first *legajo*, the year is that of letters by Croix (and a number by Bucarely and the president of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara) in New Spain; in the other two *legajos* it is the date of Gálvez's replies from Spain, while most of Croix's letters are for the years 1779 to 1781. The basis for entry in cataloguing these *legajos* was restricted to items bearing upon Alta California and the approaches thereto, with a yield of 185 items. Among these documents, there is much material about Neve's activities for an increase in the number of settlers and settlements in Alta California, with indications of the progress achieved by the missions and *pueblos* that were founded. Papers about Anza's discovery of a route from New Mexico to Sonora and others about the insubordination of the troops at Terrenate, as a result of the treatment accorded them in the matter of purchasing supplies, are noteworthy items. If material for Texas and provinces of the Provincias Internas contiguous to it had been included, the number of entered items would have been more than doubled, and many interesting documents would have been added. There is a great deal about Apache warfare in Coahuila and Texas and local materials for San Sabá, Paso del Norte, and various posts along the southern bank of the Río Grande. Another type of *expediente* of frequent appearance is that of the *últimas noticias* (latest news) letters, many of which were entered, about Indian warfare in the Provincias Internas during the preceding month, with an indication of the losses incurred and inflicted, by the Spaniards and Indians respectively.¹³—NPC

30. **Legajos 103-4-15 to 24 and 103-5-1 to 13.** *Duplicados de Comandantes generales de las provincias Ynternas.* These twenty-three *legajos*, dating from 1771 to 1802, form part of a set of which there are five more *legajos*, for the years 1803 to 1821. In no group were the rules for exclusion of material from the *Catalogue* more rigorously

¹³ Many of the documents in *legajo* 103-4-12 were nearly as solid and hard as wood when found by the writer. They appear to have become water-soaked, and then to have remained perhaps a hundred years or more before they were opened, by the writer, for examination. Once the stiffness had been taken out, they were as pliable as most other manuscript material, but the writing was all but illegible.

applied. Only such documents as referred to the Californias or had a very direct bearing on the affairs of Alta California were entered. Thus, material for New Mexico and Texas (except in *legajos* 103-4-15, and 16) was not entered, unless it appeared in documents referring to the Californias. Down to 1783, Sonora materials were entered liberally, but after that date, when the Spanish advance by way of the Gila and Colorado rivers had in fact stopped, the Sonora documents were omitted.

Legajos 103-4-15 and 16 are to be regarded separately from the others of the set. Of fifty-two items that were entered, comprising most of the two *legajos*, one is an "*estado*" showing the condition of the frontier presidios in 1771, except those of the Californias and Nuevo Santander; another is the printed decree establishing a line of frontier *presidios*; and the other fifty, the basis for the two just named, are *testimonios* covering the inspection of the frontier presidios by the Marqués de Rubí in the years 1766 to 1768. All are dated 1771, the year the *testimonios* were made up, but the various documents within the *testimonios* are for the years of the Rubí inspection. Among the few unentered materials, there is one *expediente* of 1777, based on reports of Governor Barry of Nueva Vizcaya, reciting the misfortunes of his province as a result of Indian wars; one *estado* in this *expediente* shows the losses by each *alcaldía* in men and property since 1771.

The *duplicados* proper begin with *legajo* 103-4-17 of the year 1778. Just as in the case of the already described *duplicados* in the "*Audiencia* of Mexico" group, the general comment for which applies, they are made up principally of the numbered duplicates (and their enclosures) in the series of the letters of the *comandantes generales* of the Provincias Internas to the *ministros generales* in Spain.¹⁴ They are of unquestionable importance (despite the lack of the drafts of replies from Spain) for the affairs of the Provincias Internas during practically the entire period in which they formed a *comandancia general* in a measure distinct from the viceroyalty of New Spain. Not a few letters in the numbered series are missing, but it is often possible to determine what they deal with, through the presence of *índices* of the correspondence for a given month's mail. In three *legajos* (103-4-19, 103-5-4,

¹⁴ As in the case of the *Audiencia* of Mexico, a number of documents appear to be the original, instead of the duplicate. One wonders if it were not due, in many instances, to the failure of a clerk to write a "D" on the document, since that is the only way in which these materials differ from originals. There are not a few triplicates instead of duplicates.

and 103-5-7) there are *expedientes* based on letters of intendants to the authorities in Spain; in two (103-5-7 and 8), of the president of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara; in two (103-5-4 and 103-5-7), of various individuals, particularly ecclesiastical officials; in four (103-5-8 to 10 and 103-7-12), based on unnumbered letters of Ugarte; and in one (103-5-9), on the unnumbered letters of Nava. Beginning with *legajo* 103-4-17, there were 1,060 *expedientes* in the numbered letter series of the *comandantes generales*. From a regional standpoint they deal most prominently with the provinces from Sonora to Coahuila. Texas fares well—Alta California and New Mexico, less so. In all, 150 *expedientes*, or portions of them, with 459 documents, were catalogued.

Among outstanding entered materials may be mentioned the following: duplicates of Croix's voluminous memorials already referred to in the description of *legajo* 103-3-24; the acts of the *junta de guerra* held by Croix at Chihuahua in 1778, about military policies for the Provincias Internas; various *expedientes* about Neve's activities in Alta California in founding new settlements, and in preparing and putting into execution a new *reglamento*; *expedientes* about the progress of the settlements founded by Neve, especially San Jose and Los Angeles; the reviews of Alta California presidios; various *expedientes* about the founding of Spanish settlements at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, the Yuma disaster of 1781, the ensuing campaigns against the Yumas, and the abandonment of the land route to Alta California; Neve's instructions to Fages, who succeeded him as governor of the Californias; the important *estado* catalogued as number 4828; and the *expediente* of the successful Zúñiga expedition to discover a route between New Mexico and Sonora.

The unentered material includes numerous *expedientes* about Indian warfare, not only in Nueva Vizcaya and Coahuila, but also against the Apaches in Texas, the Comanches in New Mexico, and (after 1783) the Seris and Apaches of the Gila in Sonora. There is also much local material for Paso del Norte, San Antonio de Bexar, San Sabá, and other places within or near the present American boundary in New Mexico and Texas. Among other items, the following may be noted: service sheets, in each of several years, of all the military officials of the frontier, including governors, adjutant inspectors, captains, lieutenants, *alféreces*, sergeants, *cadetes*, and adjutant majors of militia, of which only those of men known to have had a direct connection with Alta California history were entered; reviews of presidios other than those of Alta California; twelve *expedientes* (in *legajo* 103-4-23) about

the formation of militia companies in Nueva Vizcaya, and the questions arising therefrom; and an *expediente* of 1795, of about six hundred pages, dealing with religious affairs in New Mexico.¹⁵—NPC

31. **Legajo 103-5-20.** *Correspondencia con los Gobernadores, Intendentes de Nueva Vizcaya y otras Provincias Internas. Años 1735 á 1821.* This is a poorly organized *legajo*, with material for all of the frontier provinces, but mostly concerned with Sonora and Durango. The principal basis of the *expedientes* is the correspondence of the governors and intendants directly with the authorities in Spain. The *legajo* deals primarily with petitions for promotion, and appointments to office. Occasionally, important matter of a general nature appears relative to these appointments, as in the case of the proceedings of the *junta de guerra* that considered Gallardo's notable report about conditions in Sonora, in which Gallardo recommended the opening of land communication with the Californias from Sonora; this comes up in connection with the appointment of Diego Parrilla as governor of Sinaloa and Sonora. The *legajo* is by no means inclusive of the correspondence of the governors and intendants, only a few of whom are represented at all. Thirty-one items were entered. There is considerable material about Indian affairs in Durango which is perhaps the most noteworthy of the uncatalogued documents. Two similar *legajos*, not examined for cataloguing, are 103-5-19, described as containing the correspondence of the governors and intendants of Nuevo León, New Mexico, and Nuevo Santander from 1730 to 1821, and 103-5-21, similarly for Coahuila, Durango, and Texas from 1738 to 1821.—NPC

32. **Legajo 103-5-25.** *Correspondencia con los Presidentes de la Audiencia. Años 1734 á 1805.* Like the *legajo* just described, this too in no sense approaches completeness within the terms of its description. There are letters of the presidents of the *Audiencia* of Guadalajara between the years named, with also some letters of prior, and some of later, date; but presumably the correspondence in the *legajo* is a very small fraction of the entire amount for the period covered, most of the years containing none whatever. An interesting feature of the *legajo* is the light it throws on the acquisition of the presidency of the *Audiencia*, since petitions for that post and appointments to it form a large part of the material in the *legajo*. The office was purchasable, the usual price being 24,000 *pesos fuertes* for a term of eight years. The pos-

¹⁵ One *expediente* in *legajo* 103-5-3, based on Croix's letter, number 939, bore the marks placed on a file when it is removed (usually for copying) from a *legajo*.

essor might fill the post himself, name somebody else to serve in his place, or even bequeath his title to an heir. Not only were single terms sold, but also the reversion after the expiration of a first or even a second term. There is also much material of a more general character for affairs within the area of the jurisdiction of the *Audiencia*. The only entered material was an *expediente* of thirteen documents for the years 1740 to 1744, dealing with the activities of the Marqués de Aysa to protect the west coast against the English expedition of Anson and any other English ships which might appear.—NPC

(To be concluded)

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN.

NOTES

Edwin M. Borchard, in his *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile*, which was published by the Library of Congress in 1917, is the fourth in the series of "Guides to Foreign Law". Professor Borchard, formerly the Law Librarian of the Library of Congress and now Professor of Law in Yale University, declares this volume to be the "result of studies made in the foreign law collections of the Libraries of Congress and in Argentine, Brazil, and Chile". Help is acknowledged from Dr. José León Suárez, and other members of the Faculty of Law of the University at Buenos Aires; Dr. Rodrigo Octavio and Senator Ruy Barbosa, of Rio de Janeiro; and Sr. D. Carlos Silva Cruz and Dr. Julio Philippi of Santiago de Chile. The volume is enriched with many footnotes. In his introduction, Professor Borchard notes that each of the three countries "has produced one remarkable codifier, Dalmacio Velez Sarsfield, in Argentina, Augusto Teixeira de Freitas, in Brazil, and Andrés Bello, in Chile". This volume calls to mind, Thomas W. Palmer, Jr.'s *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Spain*, which was published in 1916 as the third volume of the above-named series. In his introduction to this volume, Professor Borchard, under whose directions it was compiled, says: "In the insular possessions of the United States we have been brought into intimate contact with Spanish law and are there witnessing one of those curious and interesting phenomena of legal history, the blending of two systems of